

WANTS THE HAGUE TO PASS ON CLAIMS

Germany Makes Offer Concerning Compensation in Lusitania and Arabic Cases.

OPTIMISM FELT IN BERLIN

Believed That Proposals on Submarine Question Will Satisfy United States.

BERLIN, September 2 (via London, September 2).—Germany, according to Count Bernstorff's instructions, offers to submit the claims for compensation arising out of the Lusitania and Arabic cases to The Hague.

Berlin official circles treat the negotiations with the United States on the submarine problem as highly confidential, and it is difficult to obtain any authoritative information. Highest officials, nevertheless, are not adverse to admitting that they regard the situation with optimism, based on a knowledge of the instructions which have been issued, and developments here, which probably will facilitate the negotiations.

The German ambassador at Washington, it is understood, is in possession of fairly far-reaching authority to negotiate for a settlement of the submarine question, and it is believed the proposals he is authorized to make will strike at the heart of the problem as affecting the United States. They provide for immunity from attack without warning for passenger steamers, which are to be destroyed only after being halted, and full opportunity given to the passengers and crews to embark in the boats under conditions of safety.

SUBMARINE COMMANDERS TO BE ADVISED ABOUT LINES

Submarine commanders will be advised of the expected arrival of liners on regular schedules. How far beyond this provision for the safety of the larger ships Count Bernstorff's instructions go, cannot be learned.

Newspaper reports reaching here that solution of the submarine problem is coupled with a settlement of the negotiations with Great Britain, are declared in initiated circles to be incorrect. It is true Count Bernstorff has been instructed to say that settlement of the old blockade problem would enable Germany to drop the whole submarine warfare against commerce, but that suggestion is quite apart from the proposals indicated above, which are independent and unconditional.

One high official to-day commented on the danger for the United States itself in pressing its demands too far. He said:

"There is no telling when the United States itself may want to use its submarines in its life and death struggle. It may perhaps be very far off, but it is not too far off."

The press continues to display restraint, so as to avoid embarrassing the government. No paper follows the lead of the National Zeitung in praising President Wilson, but there is an entire absence of hostile or abusive comment on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy.

REPORTED THAT VON TIRPITZ WILL TENDER RESIGNATION

LONDON, September 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, will resign, and will be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl, now chief of the admiralty staff, and commander of the German battle fleet.

MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INTERNAL TROUBLES

LONDON, September 3.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Telegrams received here from Berlin express fears that the German government's decision to relax its submarine campaign will cause most serious internal troubles, as the Chancellor's action conflicts with the opinion of all the maritime chiefs."

"It is rumored that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, has gone to headquarters of Emperor William to confer with the chief of the Emperor's naval staff, and that he intends to resign."

MARINE WINS CONTENTION

Should Have Been Tried by War Department.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—The contention of Tonkin S. Davis, a marine, that he should have been tried by the War Department instead of a naval court-martial for slaying a comrade with a knife while serving in Vera Cruz under General Punston, was sustained in an opinion handed down here to-day by Judge Dickinson, in the United States District Court.

The ruling is said to be the first judicial decision ever handed down on the subject.

Davis has been in prison since his conviction before the court-martial, and his term is about to expire. Under Judge Dickinson's decision, he may await his release or petition the court for an order recommending a retrial by the army court-martial.

Withholds Resignation.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The Federal Reserve Board to-day announced that E. O. Tamm, chairman of the board of directors of the Dallas Reserve Bank, has agreed to withhold his resignation, at the board's request, and continue in office. He desired to return to business.

Spent Week-End and Labor Day in Norfolk. Round trip via Norfolk and Western Railway. Tickets sold Friday afternoon for all trains Saturday. Limit Monday morning.

STORY OF SUBMARINE WAR IS DELAYED FOR ONE DAY

Because of delay in verifying certain essential details of Carl Frank List's story on "Making War by Submarine," the first installment, which was announced to appear in The Times-Dispatch this morning, will not be published until to-morrow morning. This delay was necessary in order to make complete in all its details the vivid narrative of the American sailor boy, who spent eleven days aboard the German undersize boat U-30, and, while a prisoner there, saw fourteen ships sent to ocean's bottom.

NEW WAR LOAN OFFERED

Formal Call for Subscriptions Issued by Reichsbank.

BERLIN, September 2 (by wireless to Sayville).—The managers of the Reichsbank have issued a formal call for subscriptions to the new war loan. The newspapers point out editorially that great advantages are offered to investors, who are able to obtain their savings nine-year imperial bonds paying 5 per cent. Private banks and savings institutions announce their readiness to assist their depositors to subscribe.

The loan has several new features. The issue will be confined to bonds, no treasury notes being sold. Moreover, it will be possible for the first time to purchase these bonds at post-office.

The Reichsbank managers, private bankers and the newspapers predict that the loan will be as successful as the two former occasions, and that Germany will win "a third great battle upon the financial field."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

Berlin Claims Toll of Six for Submarines During Last Few Days.

BERLIN, September 2 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas Agency says:

"According to an official report, the following British steamers have been sunk by submarines during the last few days:

"The Paros, the Shirkly, the Glenby, the Queen, the Trafalgar and one fishing steamer."

Shipping records list the British steamer Paros as of 2,665 gross tonnage. She arrived at Singapore on August 5. The Glenby, 2,196 tons gross, was at Cardiff on August 12. Three steamers named the Queen, all less than 400 tons, are listed, while two Trafalgars are on the records, one of 4,572 tons and the other of 1,585 tons. Available records do not contain the Shirkly.

MORE BODIES IDENTIFIED

Remains of Norfolk Man Taken From Submarine F-4.

HONOLULU, September 2.—The two bodies taken yesterday from the submarine F-4 were identified to-day as those of Charles H. Wells, of Norfolk, Va., machinist's mate, and Frank N. Herzog, of Salt Lake City, Utah, electrician.

Wells was identified by a notebook, which naval officers decided contained no information that would solve the mystery of the submarine's disappearance in Honolulu Bay on March 25 with twenty-two men on board. The identification of Herzog was made through records of dental work done for him.

The only other body identified so far is that of George T. Ashcroft, gunner's mate, of Los Angeles.

WOMAN HOLDS OFF MOB

Wife of Sheriff Pleads With Men Bent on Lynching Negro.

BOWLING GREEN, MO., September 2.—The wife of the sheriff of Pike County last night held off a mob of more than 100 men, who demanded the surrender of Harrison Rose, a negro, charged with murder. They had planned to lynch him.

Rose, charged with killing Dudley Davidson, a farmer, was jailed here late to-day, after a race between automobile parties—the posse that had captured the negro and twenty automobiles containing the mob bent on lynching him.

The sheriff's wife persuaded the mob to disperse, telling them she was alone at the jail, the sheriff having gone out of town.

STORM APPROACHING

Weather Bureau Warns South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—A tropical storm, now in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines, is increasing in intensity as it moves northwest toward the Gulf of Mexico, the Weather Bureau announced to-day. South Atlantic and Gulf ports were warned, and wireless stations notified ships at sea.

Another storm is reported off Bermuda.

ORDERS FLAGS REMOVED

Postmaster at Ada, Okla., Wants Confederate Colors Taken Off Building.

ADA, OKLA., September 2.—M. W. Ligon, postmaster here, to-day ordered removed from the post-office building several Confederate flags placed there by a committee which decorated the building in honor of the State encampment of Confederate Veterans, now in session. Ligon is a Wilson appointee.

WOMAN HIRED MEN TO KILL HUSBAND

Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr Held in \$10,000 Bail, Charged With Instigating Crime.

MAKES VIGOROUS DENIAL

Negroes, in Confession, Say She Offered Them \$5,000 Reward for Deed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany Blair Mohr, arrested to-day as a result of the confession by three negroes that she had hired them for \$5,000 to kill her husband, C. Franklin Mohr, a wealthy physician of this city and Newport, was released in \$10,000 bail to-night.

In view of the serious charge that she had "aided, counseled and hired" the three men to kill Dr. Mohr, who was shot down at the time his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger, was seriously wounded, as they sat in their stalled automobile in a dark spot on Nayatt Road Tuesday night, Assistant District Attorney Claude Beach asked that bail be fixed at \$25,000.

Judge Brown, of the Superior Court, held, however, that \$10,000 was sufficient. The amount was furnished by James M. Finan, a retired business man; Robert Jones, an undertaker; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Gifford, neighbors of Mrs. Mohr's; and Arthur Cushing, one of Mrs. Mohr's counsel.

Mrs. Mohr was driven soon afterward to the house where she boarded, with her three children, near the late home of her husband.

Mrs. Mohr appeared not the least disturbed throughout the proceedings. She is diminutive of body, and dressed in a blue tailored suit and a modish straw hat, the spreading brim of which half hid her features. At the station house she sent out for a brown veil, which she so arranged that all but the lower part of her face was concealed. In her gloved hands she carried a vanity box. Mrs. Mohr greeted the officers and her lawyer with smiles.

The police entertain two possible motives—jealousy toward Miss Burger, and an alleged desire by the wife to obtain possession of her husband's considerable estate. A few hours after her husband died, Mrs. Mohr made application in the Municipal Court for appointment as custodian for his property. This was granted.

WOMAN MAKES DENIAL OF CHARGES AGAINST HER

The only statement obtained from Mrs. Mohr during the day was a denial of the charges against her. When confronted with Cecil Victor Brown, the former hostler on the Mohr estate, whose confession led to her arrest, she said:

"It is not so. You know you came up to my house and said that you were going to get square with the doctor, because he did not pay you what he owed you. I told you not to be foolish."

Brown, with his two alleged accomplices, Henry Spellman, his half-brother, and George W. Healis, the doctor's chauffeur, were locked up to-night in the Bristol County Jail. All three are charged with murder.

At the Rhode Island Hospital, where Miss Burger is kept in seclusion, it was said she was recovering from her two wounds.

Healis had been detained since the shooting, as his account of the affair conflicted with that of Miss Burger. Brown was arrested last night, after Healis had told the police that he and the hostler had plotted to rob Dr. Mohr. Brown was subjected to a searching examination, during which, the police say, he broke down and admitted that he was concerned in the shooting, and that Mrs. Mohr had offered him \$2,000 to kill her husband. Healis and Spellman corroborated Brown's story.

According to Brown's story as given out by the police, Mrs. Mohr proposed several weeks ago that the kill Dr. Mohr, promising to pay him \$5,000 nine days after the killing. He said he asked Spellman to help him out, and brought his half-brother up to talk the matter over with Mrs. Mohr. Healis was present by request of Mrs. Mohr, Brown said. Spellman was to receive \$1,000 and Brown and Healis \$2,000 each.

The arrangements were carried out in detail, according to the confession. At a designated spot on the Nayatt Road, Healis stalled the engine, and Brown and Spellman, who had approached on motorcycles, crept through the bushes and fired at the occupants of the car. Brown said he shot Dr. Mohr and Spellman wounded Miss Burger. After the shooting they went back to the motorcycles. They threw the revolvers into a brook.

TOLD HIM TO BE SURE TO KILL THE DOCTOR

Brown declares that Mrs. Mohr told him to be sure to kill the doctor, and to kill Miss Burger if he could. His instructions, he said, were to shoot anybody in the automobile. After Spellman and Healis had corroborated Brown's story, two detectives brought Mrs. Mohr to police headquarters, where later she was formally placed under arrest. She made a vigorous denial of the charges.

Dr. and Mrs. Mohr were married twelve years ago. Recently Mrs. Mohr instituted separation proceedings, and the doctor brought a counter suit. Mrs. Mohr said that she did not ask for a divorce, as she hoped the causes which prompted her to seek a separation might be removed some time and a reconciliation would be effected.

Chinese Vice-President Resigns.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, September 2.—Li Yuen Heng, has resigned as Vice-President of China. His act is regarded as preparatory to establishment of a monarchy, which is popularly regarded as virtually certain.

SPEND LABOR DAY AT WEST POINT

Special excursion 50c round trip. Lv. Main St. Depot 9:30 A. M. West Point for R. F. Malm.

TAFT FOR PROPER NATIONAL DEFENSE

Advocates Preparedness for War and Details Means for Its Accomplishment.

PROPOSES MODEST PROGRAM

Suggests Small Tax on Small Incomes to Help Provide Necessary Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—William Howard Taft advocated preparedness for war and detailed means for its accomplishment in an address to-day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, delivered at "Taft-Day" exercises. In ceremonies preceding the address Mr. Taft, using the silver spade with which, while President, he broke ground for the exposition four years ago, planted a California red-wood tree in "Taft Circle."

He also reviewed portions of the United States Coast Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco. A silver loving cup, inscribed "in grateful remembrance of his unfailing friendship and the fulfillment of his confidence that 'San Francisco knows how,'" was presented to him by the exposition officials.

In beginning his address, Mr. Taft declared Germany's acquiescence to the United States contention for the rights of noncombatants on commercial liners "should be the cause of profound rejoicing by every patriotic American and the occasion for congratulation to the President."

SHADOW OF SERIOUS BREACH IS PASSED

"It must relieve the strain between the two countries. The shadow of a serious breach passes," he continued. "It should not, however, lead our people away from their duty of reasonable preparation. The incident, though closed, as we all hope, except as to indemnity for the lives of those already drowned, shows how near, as neutrals, we are to the war. It shows that we must be careful to insist upon our rights as such as that we ought to be reasonably prepared to defend against their invasion by any belligerent powers."

Summing up what he regarded as necessary preparations, he said:

"First, An increase of our navy tonnage as rapidly as possible by 30 per cent and an immediate increase of the personnel of the navy by nearly 20,000 sailors and 800 officers."

"Second, An increase in armament for our great coast-defense guns, the making of a few sixteen-inch guns and the completion of the defense of the Chesapeake at Cape Henry. In addition, an increase of 10,000 trained coast artillerymen and 600 officers to man the coast defenses properly."

WOULD ADOPT REDUCED TERM OF ENLISTMENT

"Third, An increase in our regular mobile army of 50,000 troops and a quadrupling of the supply of educated military officers. We should also adopt a reduced term of enlistment with inducement to the formation of a reserve of trained men."

"The program I have proposed," he continued, "modest as it is, will increase the annual total of the army and navy appropriations by perhaps \$150,000,000 for each of three years and probably more. This leaves \$225,000,000 at least necessary income to be provided for by new legislation of Congress over and above what the law would probably produce. This could be made up by the renewal of the war tax, \$125,000,000. There would be left from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of a deficit still to be provided for, either by cutting down expenses or by additional taxation."

Mr. Taft suggested that expenses could be cut down by giving authority and responsibility to one body of men to consider the whole field of government income and expenditure. He added:

"The imposition of a small tax on small incomes asks a sacrifice from our patriotic citizens that they will be willing to make if our politicians have the courage to impose it and explain the imperative necessity. The payment of a tax, however small, makes a man a better citizen. To assume that the plain people are unwilling to pay increased taxes in case of national need is to distrust them and to ascribe to them the lowest motive for political action."

WANTS TO EXCLUDE POLITICS FROM QUESTION

"Let us exclude politics from the question of preparedness. Let us accept the cost. Let us insist that Congress and the administration manifest the courage to incur the odium of unthinking and unpatriotic men who would recent contributing to such a cause. Let us insist that the Congress and the administration shall defer to the judgment of real expert naval and army officers and boards as to how we should prepare and shall not allow the dangerous little knowledge of committee chairmen and civilian politicians, ignorant of our needs, to obstruct the work of proper national defense."

FIRE ON THE ROTTERDAM

Holland-American Line Steamer Has Blaze in Cargo.

LONDON, September 2.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Rotterdam says the Holland-American Line steamer Rotterdam arrived there from New York with fire in her afterhold, which contained mail, cotton and other cargo. Much water has been pumped into the hold, the message says, and the fire now apparently is extinguished.

The Rotterdam left New York on August 21, arrived at Falmouth on August 30, and sailed thence for Rotterdam.

This Nation Invited to Assist Vatican in Peace Efforts

Cardinal Gibbons Calls on President Wilson, Bearing Message From Pope Benedict.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Cardinal Gibbons, dean of the College of Cardinals, presented to President Wilson to-day a confidential communication from Pope Benedict inviting and urging this government to co-operate with the Vatican and neutral nations to bring about peace in Europe.

It was a cablegram praising the President's attitude, and indicating a belief that the United States might be in a position to help in bringing the European war to an end.

A conference on the same subject was held later at the State Department between Cardinal Gibbons and Secretary of State Lansing.

After his visits and confidential talk to and with the President, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"I think the prospects of peace are brightening."

This statement, expressing the judgment of a representative of the Pope, after conferring with President Wilson, is regarded here as indicating that definite results, so far as future action by this government and the Vatican are concerned, are already being achieved.

Cardinal Gibbons, the Secretary of State and the President declined to reveal the details of the Pope's suggestion. It was stated at the White House, in fact, that the President would not discuss the subject at all.

Cardinal Gibbons said:

"I can only tell you that I conveyed to the President a message from the Holy Father, and that message related to the subject of peace. The message cannot be made public yet; if I receive authority I shall be glad to make it public. The authority must come from Rome, and we will have to confer about that."

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE PROPOSALS

"I regard the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Germany as an exceptional opportunity for peace proposals, and as having placed the United States in a most advantageous position to act in this direction."

"My interview with the President was most gratifying. It would, of course, be improper for me to speak in detail regarding the conference with the President, but I may say the conference was of a very genial and happy character. In a general way, Mexico was also discussed."

"What do you think of the prospects of peace?" Cardinal Gibbons was asked. "I think they are brightening," was the significant, though brief, reply.

The cardinal said the peace proposal he conveyed to the President to-day has been submitted only to the United States. Whether the message from the Vatican will be submitted to other neutral governments, the cardinal would not say. He plainly indicated that the position of the United States is believed to be such that it would exert the most powerful influence in the way of peace negotiations, although it is assumed here that the various neutral nations would co-operate.

EXPEDITED BECAUSE OF GERMAN CONCESSIONS

At the White House and at the State Department, and from inferences from remarks by Cardinal Gibbons, the idea has become general that the Pope's communication was expedited to the White House because of the important concession of Germany, which became known yesterday at the State Department. It was indicated in American diplomatic circles, after the call of Cardinal Gibbons at the State Department, that the substance at least of Pope Benedict's suggestions would be communicated to the American diplomatic representatives abroad.

This will not be done in the usual diplomatic form, because the Vatican is not recognized in the sense that the nations of the world are recognized as temporal powers.

It was inferred from statements by Cardinal Gibbons that the United States is the only government so far to which the communication of Pope Benedict has been made.

It was for this reason, it is understood, that the communication from the Pope was not handed to the President by the Archbishop Bonzano, the papal delegate at Washington. It is regarded as probable that Cardinal Gibbons was selected by the Pope for the other reason that this prelate is an American citizen, and has been aggressive on the lines of peace.

All authorities agree in the opinion that the action taken by the Pope to secure the co-operation of a great nation like the United States is epoch-making, because it is understood to be definite and complete and based upon the certain knowledge of Pope Benedict of the views of Austria and Germany.

CERTAIN THINGS SETTLED IN MINDS OF OFFICIALS

These things appear to be settled in the minds of officials:

First, That Pope Benedict knew that President Wilson has maintained the attitude of non-interference and would continue to maintain that attitude until he had before him something definite to communicate from any one of the belligerents to another.

Second, That Pope Benedict, knowing this attitude of the President, would not now invite the attention of the United States to a mere generalization or platitudes of expression to the effect that peace was most desirable.

Third, That the close relations, his-

(Continued on Second Page.)

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Peace Envoy to Wilson



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT PLANS LARGER NAVAL RESERVE

Contemplates Mobilization of Yachtsmen and Power-Boat Owners in Training Squadron.

FOLLOWS IDEA OF ARMY CAMP

Statement Issued by Roosevelt Tells of Steps to Build Up Adequate Force in Addition to Existing State Militia and Regular Reserve.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—A plan for building up an adequate national naval reserve, in addition to the existing State militia and the regular reserve created by the last Congress, was made public to-day by Acting Secretary Roosevelt, of the Navy Department. It contemplates mobilization of yachtsmen and power-boat owners and their craft with navy reserve ships in a training squadron, following the idea of the army camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt says the plan has been under consideration for some time. Employment of former navy officers in war time, and filling vacancies on the fighting ships with former enlisted men already has been provided for by exchange, under which, in the past two months, 119 men have entered the reserve. The statement says the law also has had the effect of increasing enlistments.

CAPABLE INDIVIDUALS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

As to volunteer civilians the statement says:

"It is believed that the reserve of personnel should total 50,000 officers and men. What is particularly desired is not merely numbers, but individuals who will be capable of doing the specialized service which exists in modern navies. For instance, in war time the navy would need the services of possibly 1,000 additional radio operators; it would require local pilots for inside waters, helm men, gunners, gasoline motor experts, signal men, etc., besides, of course, first class seamen. The department has had many letters asking whether an opportunity could be given to individuals to take courses of training in these specialties, and if the general plan is approved, it is hoped that next summer courses of instruction can be started, using reserve or other available ships and giving to those who desire three or four weeks of training, so that they could become of some definite use if called upon."

"Any amateur radio operator, any yachtsman or motor boat enthusiast, in fact, any citizen with intelligence and application could learn how to fit in to some place where he might be needed. Possibly some form of certification could be given at the close of instruction, showing exactly what services the individual is capable of performing, the holder to be under no further obligation than to keep the Navy Department, at stated periods, informed of his address."

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN, BUT MUCH STILL TO BE DONE

"It is obvious that the navy would need a great number of auxiliaries, patrol boats, etc. Steps have already been taken to organize the merchant shipping, but much remains to be done. Modern naval operations have shown the great need of a large number of small and fast yachts and motor boats of a type as seaworthy as possible. The department has already endeavored to co-operate with the power squadrons, and it will be possible, in connection with the training of volunteer civilians, to list all suitable vessels and to train their crews in the uses that would be expected. This training would be given in conjunction with the use of naval vessels in the summer time, and would be in charge of regular officers."

VILNA TO BE NEXT TEUTON OBJECTIVE IN EASTERN FIELD

Western Forts of Grodno Are Evacuated by Russians.

LIKELY WHOLE FORTRESS
ALREADY LEFT TO FATE

Vienna Reports Show Slavs Virtually Driven Out of Galicia.

FURTHER RETREAT INDICATED

Hopes That Czar's Armies at Last Making Stand Have Been Dissipated.

Germans and Austrians Continue Their Progress

THE Germans and Austrians, according to Berlin and Vienna, are continuing their progress from Northwestern Russia through Eastern Galicia. On the northern sections of this line the Russians seemingly are falling back everywhere, except in the region of Riga.

As for days past, artillery engagements and fighting by means of bombs and petards are in progress on the western front and on the Austro-Italian front.

On Gallipoli Peninsula hard fighting is going on between the Turks and the allies, with both sides claiming victories.

In the Dardanelles, where there have been no operations for some time, allied mine sweepers have been at work trying to clear the strait of Turkish mines, but, according to Constantinople, they were driven off.

Official circles in Berlin are reported to be optimistic with reference to the successful issue of the negotiations between Germany and the United States respecting the German submarine policy.

PETROGRAD, September 2 (via London, September 3).—A Russian War Office communication to-night announces evacuation by the Russians of a point near Grodno and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen River.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE THEIR RETIREMENT

LONDON, September 2.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front, the Austro-German offensive again is making headway. The western forts of Grodno were evacuated after two of them were destroyed by the heavy guns and stormed by the German infantry, and it is considered extremely likely the whole fortress already has been left to its fate.

Vilna, doubtless, will be the next objective of the Austro-Germans on this front.

Vienna reports a series of successes, which virtually have driven the Russians out of Galicia; they now hold only a very narrow strip between the Sereth and Bessarabia. Across the border, in the latter province, the Austrians say the Russians set fire to a number of villages, which might indicate a further retreat.

Thus hopes raised recently in the allied countries that Russia at least was making a stand, have been dissipated. The Austro-Germans, however, claim no large captures of men or guns, and the Russians apparently are keeping their guns well behind the infantry.

GERMANS CLAIM RECOVERY OF TRENCHES IN VOEGES

The Germans claim to have recovered trenches they lost in the middle of August in the Vosges. French reports of the fighting in the west simply refer to heavy artillery engagements, with no suggestion of what they fear—shadow.

Increased activity at the Dardanelles is shown in the official reports. Besides their success in capturing an important position east of Suvla Bay, which